kept over winter in a temperature of | Co., Chicago, Ill. from 33 to 40 degrees. It is, however, mistake to select seed potatoes from those that have lain in the ground too long. The potatoes for this purose should be dug while the tops are still green, so much so indeed that the potatoes on being cooked will be what we call "watery." In the planting, potatoes should be put in deeper in clay then in sandy land. This may appear unreasonable, but if the potatoes are planted near the surface in clay land, they will, as they grow, cause the clay to split open and this will let in the sun. The result is a sun-burned po- a from below, showing point and when tato, which is of no value for eating. of attachment; b, from side,

Press Bulletin 40, New Hampshire

Symph; c, eculpture of egg;
d, egg cluster—a, b, about

father: A continue of the presing Station: A curious sign of the prejudice of fertilizer buyers for a name market by one large company. This very often also on the upper surface corporation had in our state fourteen different brands guaranteed to contain 2 per cent of nitrogen, 8 per cent of available phosphoric sold and 3 per cent of the illustration. available phosphoric acid and 3 per cent of potash, while ten more of its brands differed from the above lot by each having a guarantee of 1.5 per cent of potash instead of 3 per cent. In other words, this company had twenty-four brands to represent only two different formulas, because fertilizers are bought by name instead of by composition.

The last census states the value of

in 1960 to have been \$368,000, making an average for each farm of \$12.55. The most common fertilizers sold in the state were those costing \$30 per feeding. He has been too often conton. For the average sum per farm fined in a small space and fed a confertilizer \$37 pounds, containing 17 pounds of nitrogen, 67 of available the pig raisers. The feeding of a ratotal of 166 pounds of plant food. By the natural requirements of the porcine buying the highest grade of chemicals, including nitrate of sods, dried blood. acid phosphate and sulphate of potash, and paying cash, \$12.55 could have purchased 800 pounds of chemicals con- winter. If the farmer have not these, taining 20 pounds of nitrogen, 58 of he can feed clover hay. This should available phosphoric acid and 80 pot- be cut in a feed-cutter and soaked by ash, a total of 158 pounds of plant pouring boiling water over it. To this food, or one and one-half times as may be added the meal or other conmuch as by following the usual method of buying. Long credit and commissions to agents make fertilizers costly.

In the past year the trade in ashes has taken up an inferior grade, which much less soluble potash than good they should be birds that have proven hard wood ashes and their value is problematical on that account because year of existence. Mature females the availability of insoluble potash is and mature males selected as the re-

(Farmers' Review Special Report.) J. W. Stanton, Southern Illinois Tree fruits promise good crops on trees that were not full last year. Prof. F. A. Waugh, Vermont: The general outlook for fruits was never better at this time of year than it is

O. M. Lord. Minnesota: Plenty of fruit buds, and they are entirely unhurt. Season opens ten days earlier E. A. Riehl, Southern Illinois:

far as can be seen now all fruits except peaches are in good condition and may give a good crop, if favorable conditions are maintained throughout Geo. N. Parker, Eastern Illinois: The

present outlook for apples is good. The peach crop will be very short. We will have over 30,000 barrels of apples Prof. J. Troop, Indiana: The outlook

ty generally killed. Other kinds seem to be in fairly good condition. I do not look for a heavy apple crop, ow-

Prof. John Craig, New York state: The prospects at present are excelfor a full crop of apples, peaches and plums. This applies especially to the western part of the state, but I think is true of most of the fruitgrowing sections.

Prof. L. R. Taft, Michigan: All trees (fruit) are in good condition, except the peach, and these are not injured, except in the southwestern part | they are to purchase this spring are of the state, where tender varieties from immature birds or not. have had their flower buds killed and some injury has been done to the hardy sorts in many townships.

Bantamin Buckman, Central Illinois: The prospects for peaches are sone. Very few strawberry plants are left. Other small fruits promise an average crop. The same may be said es, pears, cherries and grapes. ions on crops of apples, pears, horries and grapes at this time of year usually do not amount to much. for the critical time comes later, when spring frests, rains in blooming time, insects and fungi get in their work.

Prof. Ches. A. Keffer, Tennessee: The freese of two weeks ago injured the peach bade very much in this vicinity. Fully 90 per cent were killed. Pears also were injured, but not se-co has about 6,000,000. The industry ly clearing expenses. A few of the riously. Japanese plums suffered less was never so prosperous as at pres-birds showed themselves to be perthen peaches, but seriously. I have ent. no returns from other parts of the state, but as the freeze was general, I think the jajury widespread.

FARM AND GARDEN | that bore a heavy crop last year. Plums, cherries, pears, splendid pros-pect. Peach fruit bade were killed in nearly all parts of the state by severe cold in December. In a few specially favored localities in the Ouarks, it is estimated that there are sufficient live buds to produce almost a full crop. In one or two of these localities some of the largest commercial peach orchards of the state are located.

Disposal of Inferior Fruits. From Farmers' Review: In reply the Maine Experiment Station, in his to yours will say that it would be imalk to Wisconsin farmers at the re- possible to give you any idea in the milking glove tube. A valve fits over sent convention at Oconomowoc, laid way of figures as to what extent the the test and from the valve extends a special stress on the great value of the potate crop. It is valuable because Indiana and Michigan are disposed of milk from the test into a covered pail. It does not exhaust land as do some in the dried form, but as a guess, we The orifices in the cover of the pail other crops. Its starch is made out of should say that perhaps 25 per cent of are just large enough to receive the carbon, and this has been gathered the green fruits are either dried or tubes. We illustrate the general idea from the air by means of the leaves. canned. The largest quantity of dried herewith. From an American point So it does not come out of the ground fruit in the way of evaporated rasp of view the device does not seem pracat all. The man that grows potatoes berries and apples comes from New ticable. From Australian reports we is not taking from the soil a great York state. There are also a good take it that the invention is supposed mass of fertilizer that is to be sent many berries and apples evaporated in hway never to return. The tops are Michigan, and a good many apples not sold off, but are permitted to lie evaporated and sun dried in Indiana a the ground or in the ground and and Illinois. The fruit that is dried and canned is not first quality, it being There is no best way of growing usually marketed green, and the secotatoes. Place and circumstances ond and third quality are canned and must dictate methods. To grow po- dried. This refers to apples more than tatees successfully a man must be suf- berries, as berries, that is strawberries, Sciently intelligent to understand the raspberries and blackberries must be soil and other conditions on his own farm. No man can afford to follow the | though of course, they are not selected methods of public speakers or his as closely as they would be if they ghbors without first finding out were put on the market in the green other they apply to his case. The state, and take for instance, apples selection of seed is important, because if they could not dry and can this we do not plant the seeds but cuttings quality of apples referred to above, from the tubers. The tubers from they would probably have to throw which the cuttings are to be made them away, as they could not be put should be ripe and should have been on the market green.-Miller & Davis

> Eggs of Common Squash Sug-The accompanying illustration shows the eggs of common squash bug. They are shiping and dark cop-.pery or bronzy

in appear

are whitish.

but change in

are flattened

viewed from

Egg masse

color.

They



-Egg of Anses tristic. On three sides chowing place of escape of triangular.

one Aurtheniurgel; c, greet lower surface

Balk in Swine Food. Swine are by nature omnivorous

feeders. They eat flesh, herbage, cereals, roots and fruits. Their food in their natural state has a good deal of bulk. The bad results sometimes obtained by feeders is due to forgetfulness of this fact. The salvation of pigs kept in confinement has been the fertilizers bought in New Hampshire general impression that swill was prebulk to an otherwise condensed ration. The pig has to a large extent been the victim of a wrong system of densed ration. As a result disease and death have cut short the profits of money-maker. It is not a difficult matter for the swine feeder to increase greatly the bulk of food fed. Silage, roots and vegetables can be fed in the centrate that is to be fed.

At this time of year many breeding is sometimes sold under the name of pens are being made up. What are lime-kiln or lime ashes. They contain the fowls used in them? We believe themselves excellent by more than one sult of known qualities should and will produce eggs that contain strong embryos. These will give vigorous chicks, which will develop rapidly under skillful feeding. The birds kept for breeders, even though there be but five of them in a yard, should have a considerable area devoted to them. 's he writer was pleased to notice while at the North Carolina Agricultural College last year, that the yards devoted to the breeders were so large that the birds had an abundance of green grass, with no prospect of rendering the ground bare. In addition to the grass, plats of oats were sown. It certainly is not advisable to confine a "breeding pen"-a cock and four hens -in a little yard not more than five

It is surprising to what extent immature stock is used for breeders, even for sale in this county (Crawford) among poultry fanciers. A cockerel next fall, if the present outlook is veri- less than a year old is mated with pullets, and this is kept up for generations. The results can hardly fail to for peaches is bad. The buds are pret- be disastrous, at least so far as hardiness is concerned. When hardiness departs or is bred out the door is open to many evils. Breeders that have careing to the dry weather last summer fully looked into the matter believe that the resulting fowls lay eggs infertile or with a garm weak in fertility. Moreover the tendenccy is to develop a strain of fowls that will have little of the force of matured birds The more advanced breeders are using mature stock. What about the man that buys eggs of the men that breed from immature stock? Are they getting a fair return for the money they expend? It would be well for eggbuyers to find out whether the eggs

by five feet, as we have seen them.

Exercise induces fertility in eggs.

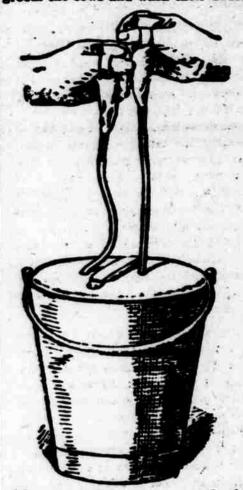
Forests of the Philipp Capt. Ahern of the forestry bureau says he saw large tracts of virgin forests in the Philippines with 10,000 to per acre, where the trees were more the unprofitable birds. than 150 feet high, with trunks clear of branches for 80 feet. Fifty valuable hard woods are now offered to the

As to perches, an English writer says: They should be three or four inches broad, with rounded edges, and pact for apples gried, except on trees from one to two feet from the floor.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

and Poultry.

In Australia there has been brought into use in the dairies what is called a to be a substitute for clean liness in the dairy. A paper in that country says: "Many of the troubles of dairying are caused by the injurious microbes that are carried by dirt into the milk, and it has been recommended by various authorities to groom the cows and wash their udders



usually on the with soap and clean water, and wipe to brush and trim their nails, to wear clean clothes, to put on white overalls and caps at the time of milking, to construct the floor of milking yard and shed of asphalt, and to wash or sweep it after each milking, and to frequently tar and limewash both it and the woodwork of the shed; also to disinfect the shed occasionally with chlorinated lime. It has also been advised not to feed the cows ir the milking shed. All these are undoubtedly important steps, and if they could be carried into practice would result in great improvement in dairy work. But how far are they practicable? Farmers who have heard these recommendations have expressed the opinion that if dairying is to require all this they had better give up dairying at once." We do not believe that any device can take the place of cleanliness in the dairy; and, moreover, a device of this kind will be very difficult to keep

> Alberian Estten' The Siberian butter is looming up as a strong competitor with the butter from all other lands. The railroads, being controlled by the government, carry the goods at such a low rate that the butter is brought to tidewater on the Baltic at small cost. Moreover, the Russian government does not lose sight of it there. Recently a conference was held in St. Petersburg between the makers of butter and government officials that have duties more or less touching the shipment of butter. The secretary of transportation reported that 920 refrigerator cars for butter had been provided and cold storage plants at all stations likely to be used for considerable shipments of butter. Arrangements were also entered into for the shipping of the butter to England by steamers not touching at Danish ports. The Russians are evidently determined that no more Siberian or Russian butter shall be shipped to England from Denmark and labeled Danish butter. This is a wise step, by which an old strongly built. trick is made impossible of working. Dairy schools are to be established. It is also urged that a central laboratory be equipped for the purpose of analysing suspicious lots of butter and preventing their exportation. It is claimed that Siberian butter badly adulterated has appeared on the English market.

Positry Briefs. Not the least among the advantages of this invention is the being able to determine the laying period of the hens. A fowl that begins to lay in November and produces her eggs in the spring and early summer, when makes it possible for the breeder to become personally well acquainted with each member of his flock.

No invention of this day has in i greater possibilities for the poultryman than has the trap nest. The drone in the flock of hens has always been the factor that has kept down profits. If a man has a herd of cows and some of them are poor milkers it is easy to detect the poor ones and dispose of them. Up to the time the trap nest was invented, the poultryman had no way of finding out which of his hens were the drones and which were the good layers. With the coming of the trap nest, all is changed. 20,000 cubic feet of magnificent lumber The poultryman can now eliminate

One man that has tried has found the trap nest very serviceable. It showed him that some of his most worthless specimens were those the most perfect in form. Some of the kinds that scored high in competitive New Mexico is a great sheep coun- exhibits proved to be almost worthtry. There is but one other state or less as layers. At least 20 per cent territory which excels in sheep rais- of the fowls so tested proved to be ing. That is Utah, where there are losing money for their owner, while 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 sheep. New Mexi- as many more were shown to be baresistent layers, and these were kept for

> The trap nests show not only how many eggs the fowls lay but the kind of errs. It sometimes becomes dr-

ty so in breeds that have particularly so in broom that any breeds, as such produce eggs varying The trap nest enables the the desired color. Then, too, the propotent birds can be distinguished and those whose eggs are habitually fortile. This is a most important point.

The present time of year, when wer bornes are sheddidng their winter's coat of hair, is always a critical poriod and much of the ability of the animal to withstand work well in hot weather depends upon the manner in which this spring change of garment is effected. If the shedding process be retarded it indicates lack of health. It indicates, as a rule, lack of attention upon the part of the owner. He is apt to forget that food suitable during cold weather is unsuited to change of temperature. Corn. which furnished fat and heat during winter, now becomes a burden to the animal economy. The heavy coat of hair leads to profuse perspiration and this to debility. Nature now seeks to throw off the incubus—the long coat becomes a foreign body to be gotten, rid of. The horse fails to part speedily with this winter's protection uncompanies these conditions of the Coat-shedding is natural and neces- time became almost mutinous, and condition. Such horses are those which have been properly exercised and fed during winter. To stimulate shedding at this season try to induce good health, if absent. Do this by flooding the stable with fresh air and sunlight. Change hard drinking water for soft water. Stop feeding corn and substitute bran mashes until the bowels are freely opened-until winter's costiveness gives way to that freedom of excretion which nature stimulates by green grass. Feed oats then to fill the blood with nitrogen; the carbonaceous matters of corn are no longer called for and nitrogenous matters will build up muscle and afford vim and vigor for hard labor. Lastly use and where this is brought about the horse may be considered healthy and

fit for work. Milk Yield of Sows. The milk yield of sows might be thought to be considerable, as it must supply the food for sometimes very large litters. That it is not large young of any animals is relatively small. Man, when he tries to supply data. Four sows were tested at the back without looking at any one. one day was 8.7 pounds by sow number

one, twenty days after farrowing. Coop with Inclosed Runbecome fairly well grown. The wire the colonel said to him, 'I am woundcan be of one-inch or two-inch mesh, ed boys, but don't fall back." "-Chi-



but generally the one-inch mesh will be found best, as that stops the egress of the chicks and the ingress of rats. The whole may be moved from place to place with ease, especially where

the readers of The Farmers' Review as corn?-J. S * * * We hope our

Prof. H. L. Russell says: The mold- ed in response to the last roll call, the ing of cheese is, of course, a biological present owners of the gun would gladphenomenon due to the development of ly present the weapon, through the me-mold spores on the surface of the dium of this newspaper, to the soldier during the period when eggs are high | cheese, a condition brought about by | boy of Early's Brigade. in price is far more valuable than a the proper temperature and moisture. The gun is a medium bore muzzle fowl that begins to lay on the first of Mold will invariably occur when the loader, with a receptacle in the stock February and drops most of her eggs degree of saturation in the atmosphere on the side opposite the inscription, reaches the maximum point, and under for the carrying of percussion caps. eggs are being disposed of at a very these conditions at ordinary temperalow price. The phenomenal winter tures at which cheese is ripened you layer, unless discovered by the trap have more or less trouble from the nest, stands a good chance of having molding of the cheese. We find that siderable extent because the temperaobviated by the use of these lower cur- sixth, Fifty-seventh, Sixty-ninth, ing temperatures.

Struck the Right Spot. Corporal punishment in public schools may or may not be a good will spoil her temper, at least, In violate the non-whipping rule. using moral sussion until 'it had no effect, gave the boy a good sound spanking. Of course he told his parents and his parents told the principal and the principal came down to remonstrate with the teacher. He ex-

"Where did you strike the Miss C.?" "Where the Lord Almighty made him to be spanked," was the irate an-That closed the incident.-Milwan. kee Sentinel.

Finally the principal asked:

pounded the law and she explained

The influence of a well-order home makes better boys than curfew ardinances. The top wave of excitement always has a bottom of depression.

Under whose cherry-bloom we last in the twilight met; There was the flath of rain; the awaying leaves in the gloaming, Sounds of the wind-blown pines in hills Sounds of the wind-blow that I dream of yet.

glow of the lanterns;
Burdens of twilight song the cry of
the night-wind stills;
How have I longed and prayed, betwixt Only for you, my love, and rain in pine-clad hills!

Weary the days that pass. The trees blossom and wither; Slowly the white moon gathers, a its round declines; Oft when the lanterns die I hear foot on the matting. the wind-blown pines.

-Willard Lynn in March Lippincott's.

Clasing Days of the War.

"A good many of the boys," said a veteran recently, "made mistakes in the last year of the war. The hundred less he is given a chance by his own- days' men and the one-year men who er. If he is confined to a badly ven- enlisted in 1864 or early in 1865, were tilated, dirty stable and given hard and to hold after the surrender of water to drink, the glands and sweat the. Even some of the veterans who pores of the skin fail to work freely. had re-enlisted were restire when they Sluggish circulation of the blood ac- saw the Confederate armies breaking up. They had enlisted for the war, skin, and that means imperfect work- and now that the war was over they ing kidneys and liver. The horse must wanted to go home. Those who for be healthy to perform a healthy act. any reason were retained beyond their sary; it is best done by horses in best | were only restrained from outbreaks by pride and sense of duty. The more reckless men, however, indifferent as to consequences, immediate or remote, took the bits in their teeth and went their way. "These were the exceptions, how-

ever. Ninety-nine men in every hundred stood firm and true to the last. charges, and returning home the bet- might be closed. open book, but there are others who sum." tures and experiences that were known only to their company officers or to their most intimate comrades or to men of my profession.

"By the way," said the Colonel, have a letter from Jack Jeffers. He should teach us that the amount of wants me to understand that he has milk needed for the sustenance of the never talked about his scrap with Sheridan in the cabbage field at Edgefield. His version differs in no parartificially the place of nurse to farm | ticular from that given by his old animals, almost always overfeeds. This comrades of the Forty-second Ohio. overfeeding is not infrequently the He explains that he was the last man sole cause of the death of animals be- in the world to strike an officer, paring brought up by hand. Nature has ticularly Sheridan, whom he liked. fixed matters in such a way that over- But when the blow came, he thought feeding is practically out of the some of the boys were trying to get question. As to the amount of milk his cabbage, and as he never permitrielded by sows we have not extensive ted any man to strike him he struck Wisconsin station and their milk "Jack insists that he never told the weighed at different periods and for story while he was in the service, but different lengths of time. Number that men of his company who saw the one gave an average of 5.8 pounds scrap frquently joked him about it. per day; number 2 gave 4.1 pounds per He doesn't object to the telling of the day; number 3 gave 5.4 pounds per story now, but refers with more pride day and number 4 gave 5.5 pounds per to the record of Company K, Fiftyday. The highest yield of milk on any second Ohio, made at Peach Tree creek, where Jeffers and Lieut. Frank B. James were the only ones left to answer roll call. All the others were killed, wounded or captured. Jack The coop and run here illustrated also refers with pride to the fact that are very serviceable where it is de- he was not far away when Col. Dan sired to restrain the chicks till they McCook fell at Kenesaw and that

> Soldier May Reclaim His Gun. In the stirring days of the civil war toubtless in the quiet moments of his camp life, a soldier of the Second Michigan laboriously carved upon the stock of his carbine the following leg-

cago Inter Ocean.

Run. E. T. R., 2nd Mich. July 18, 1867. "First, 'Rob' Early's Brigade, Bull Who can say what thrilling story of assaults, raids, possibly retreats, and solitary night watches is concealed in the history of that mute witness, now a like to have the experience of some of Arsenal at Pittsburg and now disit sprout and grow as well as new played in the sporting goods department of a large Chicago store. It is a far cry from Bull Run battlereaders will send in their answers at an early date, as corn-planting time is the old carbine, and if the hand that carved it in the old days has not salut-

her head cut off at the end of the laying last been explained. It was the comof the question, and state aid cannot be kept as a breeder. The trap nest velop. They cannot grow to any con
when cheese is cured at 40 degrees or the largest, delegation of civil war of the question, and state aid cannot be expected, as every effort to that end of the question of the question, and state aid cannot be expected, as every effort to that end of the question of the question of a horrid man and a mouse.

State encampment at Indianapolis next of the private subscriptions are out last been explained. It was the combination of a horrid man and a mouse.

State encampment at Indianapolis next of the question, and state aid cannot be expected, as every effort to that end of the question of a horrid man and a mouse.

State encampment at Indianapolis next of the question of the ques May, will be that from Pichmond and ture is too low for them to develop, so Wayne county. In Richmond during that those losses are to a large extent | the civil war the Sixteenth, Thirty-Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth regiments of infantry. and the Second regiment of cavalry. were organised. Each of these regi- teem by his comrades. A testimonial ments had many Wayne county sol- expressing his worth as a gentleman thing, but there are times when a diers, as a matter of course, and at and ability as an employe, was signed teacher feels that to spare the rod this time there are a number of sur- by all the members of the department | ble was but a few yards distant from vivors. J. Frank Davenport, color- to which he belonged, and posted, with the portieres which separated the femsuch cases they have been known to bearer of the Eighty-fourth regiment, a bow of mourning, in his vacant room still resides in Richmond, and to him in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Some time ago an energetic city will be accorded the honor of carry- Ohio. teacher lost all patience and, after ing the Eighty-fourth's tattered flag.

> Bountles Due to Soldiers. A request for a bounty of \$100 for an old soldier was made of the Cincinnati Board of Public Service and created considerable surprise, as it was the first time that such a thing until she was getting pretty mad, had been asked of that board. It was in writing and was from Attorney Price J. Jones, on behalf of Hiram Johnson, late of Company C. Thirtyninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He stated that the veteran is entitled to a bounty bond of \$100 from the city in accordance with Volume 77, page 249, of the Ohio laws. The matter was referred to the Corporation counsel for an opinion. Upon to induce old soldiers to re-enlist upon | tinue his trucking business.

the expiration of their term of service. A number of such bounties have been paid by the city auditor, and it appears that the application should have been made to that official instead of to the Board of Public Service.

(L A. E. Banks are Thisned. Statistics in the annual report of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, issued by Commander-in-Chief Thistlewood, show ing rapidly thinned by death. Last and holding it down. When his story year 683 members dicd, making the s doubted he gets dark-red of face and posts was 1,160, due to death, suspen- This is the story: sion, discharge, and transfer.

During the year 562 members mustered in, 272 were gained by transfer, and 855 were reinstated. At present there are 548 Grand Army posts in the state, with a total membership of 21,604. Four posts surrendered their charters. The organization expended \$4,999,71 for charity.

Plans for the annual encampme which will be held at Rock Island, May 20, 21, and 22, have been practically completed. For the first time in years there is only one candidate mentioned or the office of Commander-in-Chief. Judge H. M. Trimble of Princeton.

Nover Called for Their Money. "A New York man recently called or me." said Ex-Commissioner Evans re cently, "submitted a list of fifty men and asked me if the names of any of them were on the pension rolls. "During the civil war," he said,

"there was a bank on the river front in New York. Across the street was a recruiting station. One day fifty recruits came into the bank in a body as proud of their long service as of and each deposited his bounty. None their first, exultant over the privilege of them has ever called to obtain his of participating in the grand review money. Interest was allowed for twenat Washington, prizing beyond all ty-two years. My visitor was trying other documents their honorable dis- to locate these men, so the account

ter citizens because they had been "I had the pension rolls examined good soldiers. We know much of and found six of the names of the fifty these fellows because they have little men who had deposited the money forto conceal and much to be increasing- ty years ago. Each of the six, by provas mechanical stimulating factors. The ly proud of. Their records are as an ing his identity, will receive a large

> Statue of Sheridan Proposed There is an equestrian statue o Gen. U.ysses S. Grant in Brooklyn, feelin' all right?" and there is soon to be erected in New York a similar statue of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. It is to be hoped the citizens of New York are not unmindful of the fact that there was another great general of the Union forces who did much toward bringing the war to a successful conclusion. We refer to General Philip Sheridan of Winchester and Shenandoah fame. Grant and Sherman reposed trust and confidence in him, and bore testimony to his services on behalf of the North.

It should be particularly appropriate to erect a statue of this general, representing him on horseback in such a manner as to recall that famous Winchester ride.

Old Army Nurse Dead. Mrs. Ella Hawdon, who would have assed the century mark had she lived until next spring, is dead at her home in Brooklyn. Mrs. Hawdon served as an army

nurse during the civil war, and was personally acquainted with Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and other leaders. She was at the battle of the Wilderness, at Shiloh and before Vicksburz during the siege.

Mrs. Hawdon's husband was steamboat engineer on the Ohio river. Lafayette, after his return to America on a visit, was a passenger on his boat and fell overboard. It was Hawdon's good fortune to rescue him and for that service he was presented by Lafayette with a gold medal.

Annual Confederate Rounice The twelfth annual reunion of th United Confederate Veterans is to be held in Dallas, Texas, in April, beginning on Tuesday, the 22d, and continuing through Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, the general commanding, is laboring most earnestly to make it huge meeting. The Confederate South ern Memorial Association, which is composed of women, will hold its third annual convention in Dallas at the same time. There are 1,410 camps of the United Confederate Veterans enrolled, with applications for over 100

Plan for Jackson Monume Several leading Louisianians, headed Mayor Paul Capdevielle of New Or- JUST A HORRID MAN AND A MOUSE leans, are petitioning Congress to make an appropriation to complete the marble monument on the Chalmette battlefield and embellish the grounds where Gen. Andrew Jackson won his famous victory over the British Jan. 8, 1815. They say that the United posed of girls from the Coburn Classi-States Daughters of 1776-1812 have cal institute at Waterville, in the Y. done much for the monument, that What will be one of the largest, if further private subscriptions are out

Worthy Voteran Passes Away. stricken down with apoplexy and died had luncheon served to them in the in Cincinnati lately, was a valued foreman in the Home Quartermaster's Department, and was held in high es-

Shorten French Military Service. It is semi-officially announced that the period of service in the French army will shortly be reduced to two years, the military committee of the senate having reported that the change can be made without detriment to the service. According to a statement, recently issued by the French war office, the French army now has 28,400 officers and 492,059 men, as compared with the 32,386 officers and 569,699 of the German army.

Fortuge Makes No Change Owen D. McGovern, a Brooklyn truckman, has fallen beir to \$100,000 inquiry it was learned that a law was from his uncle, Father McGovern, the pessed during the Civil War authoris- oldest priest in the archdiocese of ing, when the man let the mouse merefore concerning them is that they ing the city to offer a bounty of \$100 Hudson, N. Y. He says he will con-

Catfish

Rev. Ezra Smith, who rides a Methidist circuit in Southwestern Texas. I sunk the saff into him hard and ins a fish story which he tells only began to haul in, hand over hand. He when sure of his company. He is not mly a man of God, but is naturally fish, and I felt good. ruthful, and those who know him best my that he never told a lie in his water I saw that a two-gallon jug hung

He is saunt, hard-muscled and seious. He has a temper which he con- stooped to get the hook out of its that the ranks of the veterans are be- role by gripping it with both hands mortuary rate 3 per cent. The net salks away hurriedly. Therefore he loss in membership among the Illinois | ells it only when sure of his listeners. "Two years ago I was in a cabin on

he bank of the lower Guadalupe: cept there because the river was full and I could not cross. I thought to sill a day with hook and line, and atfish bite well on a rise, any how.

'oot long.

nile, baited with chicken liver, swung in and the bite followed. ser around my head a few times, and "No, sir, I didn't think to keep the set go. The current took the line down jug as a reminder, and I ate that catat a sharp angle before the lead struck fish. He was as good fish as I ever

"'Yes, pretty well,' I replied.

"'No. But why do you ask?"

"'No horrible pains nor nothin'?"

some mistake about them pills.

anybody, on purpose.'

want to tell you, though, that he's a

out of bed." continued the drummer.

seemed to be careless in serving me,

and, while the capsules had thus far

for an excursion somewhere.

remembered that the druggist

"I made lightning work of getting

"'I guess you'd better come down

came heavy and slow, like other cat-"When I got the last book from the to it. Then I didn't feel good. dragged the jug upon the bank and

> mouth, but it was caught and hald something inside. "I supposed that it was caught or weeds, took a rock and broke the jug. On the hook, fastened through the upper lip, was a blue catfish that weighed more than two pounds.

Texas Circuit Rider

Vouches for the

Truth of a Most Extrecrdinary

"In less than ten seconds I not a bite

Fish Story

"Now, you know me and my calling. There ain't but one explanation of this thing. Some fellow threw the jug into the river a long time before. It sank to the bottom and lay with its mouth

"I borrowed a hand line 50 feet long. "A baby catfish went into it one day it had a half pound lead sinker at its and stayed in it, living on such food and and three hooks set at intervals as drifted in, until it got too big to of two feet above the lead. These get out. It lived in the jug and grew. sooks hung from pieces of line each a Maybe some day it would have burst the jug. I don't know. My last hook "I walked down the bank a half landed against the jug's mouth, drifted

Had Made a Slight

Mistake, But Was

Not Perturbed

No Need to Fuss

"I have strenuously objected to the | stairs, and there I found the druggist easy going ways of the majority of as calm as an old shoe. far western druggists," said the drum-"'I think I put up morphine for mer, "but thus far I don't seem to quinine for one of three persons," he have made much of an impression on explained, 'and so I called around to

see if you were dead. Let me look at "I was in a Wyoming town last i the box." month, and feeling aguish I went to "By John, man, I yelled at him, the drug store and got some quinine but do you make a regular thing of your old drugs?" If you have poison I went to bed, and it was about midnight when I was aroused by the landlord, who asked: 'Stranger, are you

"Those are quinine, sure enough," he interrupted, as he opened a capsule and tasted. You can go back to bed, stranger.'

"'But I want to know about this thing. Why do you keep your morphine and quinine side by side? Why stairs. The druggist says there's "'You are all right and have no

kick coming,' he said as he lighted a powerful good feller and never pizens cigar and seemed somewhat relieved "My hair began to curl before I was in his mind. "But who got the morphine?"

"'Lung Sing, the Chinaman, probably. It was either Lung Sing or old had no bad effect, it did not take me Bill Birdsall, and odds is the differlong to imagine that I had swallowed ence which, as the boys are going to ten grains of morphine and was good | hang the both of 'em to-morrow!

There is too much borrowing of the into my clothes and getting down cruse which goes for bearing the Cross,

has little practice under the conditions

of actual warfare; yet our men met

theirs at target practice, and won out

by a good margin. It is claimed the

victory was due to the fact that "Am-

ericans had ben trained to the revol-

ver and the Frenchmen were more

familiar with the dueling pistol." We

answer that the revolver is the sol-

dier's weapon at close quarters, in a

surprise and in a cavalry charge-

American Revolver Experts Win Victory Over French

Undoubtedly the mastership of the ed in shooting gallery seldom bags the world to-day lies at the feet of the game in the field, and the Frenchman marksman. He and he alone has enabled the Boer to make a resistance against the heaviest odds ever brought on a modern battlefield; as long as markmanship was clearly with the south she won victory after victory over an opponent as brave as herse!f; he and he alone won the battle of New Orleans against the veterans who had driven Napoleon's legions, and it was the marksman that gave us this continent. Theory informs us that the time is coming when the marksman will be annihilated by charges of dynamite dropped from dirigible balloons, but till that possibility has been shown to be of practical value the rifle is king of the long distance and the revolver of the short-with all due allowance for the perfected i rapid-fire guns that have failed to make the kopies of South Africa un-

Therefore it is with a thrill of national pride that we read of the victory won by Americans with revolvers over the Frenchmen, who were the best shots in Europe. The man train-

it is the weapon that should be handled in peace by the people that would be ready for war. The president is anxious that congress make an appropriation to preserve our familiarity with the rifle.

Religion is not enjoyed until it is

Combination That Defeated the Banger Giris' Basket-Ball Tesm.

The true reason for the defeat of the young woman's basket-ball team from the Bangor high school by a team com-M. C. A. gymnasium on Saturday afternoon by a score of 11 to 3, has at road the visitors did not arrive in this ever, and the Waterville girls secure city until 3 o'clock. During the inter- a comparatively easy victory. val the high school girls went to a Veteran John Britton, who was restaurant on Main street, where they Commercial. room just in the rear of the main din- UNLICENSED KISSING PUNISHED ing hall.

It chanced that a certain Bangor man, who fancied himself something of a practical joker, was eating lunch in the cafe at the same time. His tainine basket-ball aggregation from the rest of the establishment. The chatter and laughter from behind the curtains fell pleasantly on his ears, when suddenly he had an idea. Jumping from his seat, he rushed out onto the sidewalk. In front of the Commercial office he met Gompers McGooley, the bootblack, who was puffing on a half- had been caught kissing each other. consumed cigarette which he had just Jacob tried to throw the blame on secured from a neighboring doorway. "Do you know where you can get me "with intent let fall her gloves." Sarah live mouse, my boy?" asked the man. denied the intent. Jacob then ad-"I'll pay you half a dollar for one."

"Why, sure," said Gompers. "I got and they bot set down upon a chest. one in a trap back here. I'll be back but whether he kyssed her or she in a minute."

then entered the restaurant.

We suggest that the revolver is of equal importance. The sword should be discontinued, except at parades. The revolver is still a soldier's weapon, and should not be neglected until it is possible to rain death from the cloud and so make war itself impossible.-Florida Times-Union. employed.

! stant the basket-ball team was transformed into a mass of shricking feminine humanity. Several of the girls at once took positions on their chairs. and it is rumored that one, at least, drew her skirts about her and sprang gracefully onto the table. Several waitresses, more daring than their athletic sisters, hurriedly armed themselves with brooms and other deadly weapons, and in a few minutes the cause of the disturbance was lying limp and cold in death. The shock had been too great, how

The man escaped.—Bangor (Me.)

ing Parties.

A writer in the Green Bag sets

forth America's earliest known case of judicial cognizance of kissing. There s not, as generally believed, any reference to osculation in Roger Ludlow's code of 1650, better known as the "Connecticut Blue Laws." But the case of the People vs. Murline. heard by the governor of New Haven colony in council on May day, 1660, ingicates the attitude toward unlicensed kissing in those times. It appeared that Jacob Murline and Sarah Tuttle Sarah, saying he thought she had mitted that he "tooke her by the hand kyssed him, he knows not, for he Gompers returned in a few seconds never thought of it since until Mr. with the mouse imprisoned inside a pa- Raymond told him he had not layde per bag. The man and the mouse it to his heart as he ought." The stern governor, after duly lecturing the "Oh, I'm just sure we shall win this guilty parties on the enormity of their afternoon," one of the girls was say- offense, decreed that "the sentence women's luncheon room. In an in- twenty shillings to the colony."